

THE GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21.

THE GERMAN AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It has come to pass that some of the German papers which oppose the Bennett law, found their objections to it on the compulsory feature of the act. To be sure this objection will not stand our German friends in good need for it is altogether unlike the German spirit and very unlike a condition of things they were accustomed to in their native land.

Compulsory school attendance began in Germany away back in 1763, and has continued ever since. The German elementary education in its present form commenced with the Prussian code of regulation in 1854. The hours of instruction in one classification of scholars by age, are 22 per week, being the lowest, and the highest runs up to 32. All the schools are under the supervision of the 36 government districts of Prussia; and not content with prescribing how many hours a week these schools shall be kept, but evening schools are held under the general law, and also on Sunday, so there are throughout Germany what they call the "continuation schools," which form an important element in the national provision for education.

The compulsory school laws of Germany as to ordinary school attendance, are enforced from the age of six to that of fourteen, and if a child at fourteen fails to reach the proper standard, he or she may be compelled to attend either another year at the day school, or at a supplementary school in the evening or on Sunday. And Mr. O. C. Ferry, who is the best school authority in Europe, says that among so disciplinable a people as the Germans, who have been for several generations accustomed to regard the legal obligation of school attendance as a settled principle of the country, there is no difficulty to enforce the law. Fines are some times imposed, and the police attend strictly to their duty in seeing that parents do not neglect to send their children to school.

There is no country in all Europe that has a more perfect school system than Germany, and the chief feature of it is compulsory attendance. This will account for the fact that there is less illiteracy in Germany than in any other great nation in the world, not excepting the United States. The latest reports show that the percentage of illiteracy in England, is 33; in France 35; in Russia 1; in China 50; in Austria 49; in Mexico 3; in the United States 20; and in Germany 12.

It will be difficult then, to understand why some of the German papers condemn the Bennett law on the ground that it means a compulsory study of the English language for only twelve weeks in a year. These same papers glory over the compulsory school laws of Germany—laws which are a tower of strength to that country—but they condemn the modest compulsory law of Wisconsin which simply seeks to protect a German child in its right to learn a little English during twelve weeks in a year!

Why is this? Will some German paper explain? It is a settled principle with the Germans that a legal obligation to attend school is all right. Then do they oppose the Bennett law because it enforces the learning of the English language, without which, in this country, the life of any one would be a blank? The compulsory law is not well taken for it is against the spirit of the German people to cry down the compulsory education. Is the real opposition, then, founded on a prejudice against the English language? It looks that way.

There is a spirit of division in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. There are those who want to follow the lead of Miss Willard and make it a political organization—robbing it of its Christian character. There are others who desire to make the union what it name imports—a woman's Christian temperance union—not a political union.

The best of the union under the management of Miss Willard can be plainly seen by the following portion of an address delivered in New York in 1883.

To-day our National W. C. T. U., while recognizing the diversity of each state to be partisan or not, as it elects, is practically partisan, with exceptions so small that they but prove the beauty of the rule. Rhode Island and California have fallen into line this year by large majorities, but with these two states the relations of the N. W. C. T. U. have always been most pleasant, notwithstanding our difference of opinion upon one vital issue.

New York, perhaps the most partisan of all our State Unions, has the largest membership of any state, over 12,000. Pennsylvania, which has a large partisan majority, comes next, and Illinois, the former partisan state of all ranks third. No state is overwhelmingly non-partisan, save Iowa, and while we rejoice in its prosperity, there is hardly a state that does not make as good a showing of increase in membership, in dues, and all that goes to, prove substantial growth.

At Washington, in 1884, I first urged the advantage to our common cause of an alliance between the W. C. T. U. and the prohibition party, which had then polled but a thousand votes as its maximum after a struggle of ten years' duration.

To this doctrine of plugging the Woman's Christian Temperance Union into the cess-pool of politics, there are a good many earnest Christian women who object. They are as thoroughly Christian and as earnestly working for temperance as Miss Willard, and are doing much more good than she is, because they seek to exalt the character and the work of the union and not to degrade it.

Women of the latter class have called a meeting to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, beginning on the 22d of this month and continuing through Thursday. It will be a national convention of non-partisan women's Christian Temperance workers, to organize on the basis of non-partisanship.

"Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the leader in this new movement, has been fairly driven into taking this course by the contemptuous and unfair treatment she and her sympathizers received, not only in the Chicago convention last fall, but continually for the last four or five years—ever since, in fact, she and they refused to bow the knee to Blat. St. John in 1884 in his ambition to be the founder and leader of a great political party. There is imminent danger that the cause of temperance will be seriously retarded by demagogism, and the Cleveland convention, if its proceedings are marked by common sense, will be of very great benefit to the cause by arresting the reactionary tendency."

The women engaged in this splendid Christian work say in a circular to the public that they desire to organize on a basis "so broad that prayer may be made for us in all churches, without fear of offense. The consideration of the public is asked; its advice is sought, and its cooperation is greatly desired. We seek the prayerful aid of the pastors of churches, superintendents of Sunday schools, and Christian workers in all fields. We do not purpose to build our organization on the ruin of the old, but we hope to profit by the experience of the past."

There are thousands of Christian women all over this broad land who will deeply wish that this new movement shall meet with the highest success.

A HAPPY REUNION.

Hunts up His Family After an Absence of Many Years.

A happy family reunion took place a few evenings ago at the house of George W. Hazard, of New Haven, Conn., according to a dispatch from that city. While Mr. Hazard was at work in the afternoon on a house that he was building, a sprightly, gray-haired gentleman came up and began to inquire about his family. He replied, and then, surprised, asked why he was so inquisitive. The old man replied:

"What would you say if I were to tell you that I am your father?"

Hazard replied that if he would come around in the evening he would give him a chance. The old man said he would, and did. The family record was overhauled, and then the eyes of both men began to grow moist, and all the family were struck with wonder.

His statement agreed in every particular, and it was found that the old man was really Alfred M. Hazard, who in 1854 left his wife and family in the western part of New York State and disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed him up. He went West, and was in almost every State and Territory west of the Mississippi, engaged in a multiplicity of enterprises. He had, until lately, been selling forage and supplies to the soldiers, and had got quite a little sum of money.

Then the old man conceived the idea that he would come East and hunt up his family. In the meantime his wife had died. His son George, then a little boy of eight years, now is father of a family. The old man was made heartily welcome, and he told his son that a neighbor of his was his son George's own cousin, and that he was also distantly related to General Sherman. The old man will pass the rest of his days in New Haven with his son and the rest of his relatives.

LIFTING BY ARITHMETIC.

An Engineer Who Found a Stone's Weight by an Ingenious Calculation.

Civil engineers are mostly commonplace people, but an odd stick occasionally turns up among them, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One of the oldest I ever met lives in St. Louis. He is an old man thoroughly educated in his business and a paragon of exactness, even for a mathematician.

Not many months ago he was called to East St. Louis to make a new survey of an old line originally run by himself. On the first survey he had driven a certain corner stake deep in the ground and covered it up with a large stone. When he came to the spot he got a spade and cleared the soil away from around the stone, and then cleaned it off nicely with some dry leaves, top and sides.

Next he took out his rule and made a careful measurement of the stone, which he used a moment later as the basis of a calculation to determine its weight. When he saw the product his face lightened up with joy for the number of pounds, ounces and drams represented the weight within the limit of his lifting power. He made no attempt to lift the stone as a means of testing his ability to handle it, but relied on his mathematical knowledge to settle that point for him. This is the only case I ever knew or where a man demonstrated his own lifting power by the use of arithmetic.

PUGNACITY IN A WOMAN.

A Refined Lady Controlled for a Time by a Pugilist's Belts.

It was at a spiritualistic seance in San Francisco, and the Chronicle is responsible for the story. She is a refined, sensitive, educated, womanly woman; but she went to a spiritualistic meeting at a medium's establishment. There were several other ladies there, and suddenly she found herself attacked by a curious theropneism, which developed into an insane desire to tear the Psycho knot off the back of the woman's head in front of her. The sensation then began to increase in volume and change in character. She felt inclined to double her fist and hit out from the shoulder. It kept increasing until she could no longer resist, and she rose and strode across the room, and banging her first masculine tone:

"Oh, I would just like to clean this room out! Wow!"

Then she came to her senses, and with many blushes and much confusion, began apologizing to the company. They did not seem at all moved or surprised.

"Don't apologize, Mrs. —. It's nothing," said the medium. "You were simply controlled by Yankee Sullivan."

HARSH PUNISHMENT REMEDIES are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

BOULANGISTS REMOVED.

EXPULSED BY FORCE FROM THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

An Exciting Scene in the Chamber of Deputies—Affairs in Brazil—Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Fleurens attacked the government, charging them with neglecting to protect the rights of French fishermen in Newfoundland. M. Spuller, minister of foreign affairs, defended the government. It had been fully alive to the interests and grievances of the French fishermen and was in communication with the British government. He was hopeful of an early and satisfactory result. The chamber adopted a vote approving of the minister's explanation.

In the evening there was a highly exciting scene during the debate on the subject of strikes. M. Joffrin, deputy from Montmartre, who was seated in place of Gen. Boulanger, declared himself in favor of the right of the Boulangerists to strike. The Conservatives and Boulangerists united in their efforts to prevent his being heard. They interposed all kinds of objections and made constant appeals to the president. Their motions having been decided against them and M. Joffrin granted a hearing, his opponents rose one after another and interrupted him the moment he uttered a word. Then sometimes in groups and sometimes all together they sought to drown his voice by the uproar they made. MM. Deroulade, Millouville and Laguerre, all Boulangerists, were conspicuously violent in their demonstrations and they were suspended by the president. The suspension had no effect upon them. They became more violent than ever, showing utter contempt for the authority of the chair. The situation became serious, the excitement intense, and it began to look as if the president would lose all control of the House, for the Republican majority was getting enraged at being hindered and taunted by a handful of malcontents. The president having again pronounced the sentence of suspension against each of the three Boulangerists on their refusal to keep quiet, called upon the officers to do their duty and the disturbing deputies were expelled from the chamber by force. The House then quieted down and M. Joffrin delivered his maiden speech without further interruption.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

A Talk With the Financial Agent of the Government.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Count Figueiredo, president of the Bank of Brazil, has just arrived from Rio Janeiro. He comes as financial agent of the provisional government to negotiate a loan of \$10,000,000, of which he expects to secure \$7,000,000 in France, the Bank of France taking a large portion, and the remainder in England. The Count says Brazil was never in better condition financially than when he left Rio, and that it continues to be so, the best evidence of which is that the stock of the Bank of Brazil is at a premium on the Paris market at 160 francs. Paper is being replaced by gold and silver. Already 500 centos have been redeemed. To meet its immediate obligations the government has issued 10 per cent bonds, and receives most gratifying encouragement from the people.

The army of pensioners have agreed to give one day's pay every three months toward paying the national debt. Pensioners given widows and orphans of Dom Pedro's government are continued. The minister of finance proposes to contract for a swimming cable between Brazil and the United States. A Presidential mansion is to be built at a cost of \$500,000. The government has notified Dom Pedro that it will buy his palace and other property to prevent its depreciation. The palace will be used as a national museum.

Count Figueiredo declares that Gen. da Fonseca becomes more popular every day. He asserts that the extent of the riots of Dec. 15 have been greatly exaggerated. Some city men and privates of the Second Infantry, instigated by their officers, ran through the streets shouting for monarchy. They were quickly arrested and tried next day by the council of State. All were set at liberty except two army officers, who were the instigators of the riot. The count is a personal friend of Dom Pedro and is commissioned by the provincial government to visit him for the purpose of arranging for the disposal of his private property in accordance, as far as possible, with his wishes.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 21.—The Brazilian government has decreed that new foreign companies operating in Brazil must transfer two-thirds of their capital to this country within two years after formation. Existing companies must make a similar transfer within six months.

Sagasta Forms a Cabinet.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Senor Sagasta has succeeded in forming a ministry with himself as president of the cabinet. Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Marine, Finance, Equilibrium, Interior, Agriculture, Justice, Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture, Beccerra; War, Gen. Reina; Marine and Admiralty, Romero; Colonies, Salazar.

The policy of Senor Sagasta's new cabinet will be similar to that of the last, the failure to form a cabinet based upon objection to that policy being accepted as an evidence that the country favors it.

The Gale Still Raging.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The gale in the English channel continues. Shipping has suffered severely. The national line steamer Greece, Capt. Jersey, from New York, Jan. 5, for London, passed Dover at 9 o'clock this morning, with a heavy list to starboard. She was nearly submerged on the starboard side. Her cargo has apparently shifted.

Stanley Banqueted at Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, was banqueted here last night. The Egyptian premier presided. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Collins were present.

A Famous Jewish Singer Dead.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—Solomon Sulzer, chief chanter in the Jewish synagogue here and famous throughout the Hebrew world as the finest singer in the Jewish service, is dead, aged 85. He was a friend of List and Schubert.

To Guard the City at Night.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The government has given orders that the streets be patrolled nightly by the cavalry and mounted police while the present disturbed feeling continues. Orders of the leading papers have called a meeting for the 22d to take measures to promote the raising of a defense fund.

PORTUGAL WILL SUBMIT.

At the Same Time It Will Protest Against Salisbury's Demands.

LISBON, Jan. 21.—The Portuguese government, finding the powers unwilling to mediate in the dispute between Portugal and England, will submit to Lord Salisbury's full demands under protest, while at the same time it will try to conciliate Portuguese public opinion.

The Cortes was dissolved Monday. The newly elected body will assemble April 19. The supporters of the late government are incensed at the dissolution, because they are thereby likely to lose their seats. It is supposed this action was intended to enable the cabinet to deal with England unfettered by the Cortes and to secure a majority during the tide of popularity.

Several thousand workmen met at different points in the city to-day and paraded, filling the air with patriotic cries. All the parade lines converged at the office of the Commercial association and presented a protest against the British ultimatum.

A Zanzibar dispatch says the construction of the Delagoa Bay railway has been resumed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Times Lisbon correspondent reports that a special messenger has started with important dispatches for the Marquis of Salisbury. It is rumored that the Portuguese government has addressed a formal appeal to the great powers. The Republican manifesto is weak and does not venture to suggest a union with Spain. It has fallen flat in Lisbon and in the provinces. The party is apparently not organized.

MARSHALL FIELD'S GIFT.

He Donates Ten Acres of Land for the Baptist University.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Through the generosity of Marshall Field a site for the new Chicago university has been supplied. Mr. Field has donated ten acres of land valued at \$100,000 for the purpose. The ground is situated on the corner of Ellis avenue and lies between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

The project of founding a university in Chicago originated with J. D. Rockefeller, the great oil magnate. Eight months ago he wrote to the American Baptist Educational Society to the effect that he would contribute \$500,000 as a starter for an endowment fund for the establishment of a college in Chicago. There were conditions attached. The money should not be used for purchasing a site or erecting buildings; the income arising from it was to be used for current expenses, and that an additional \$400,000 should be raised, as much of the latter as necessary to be used for the purposes from which the former was withheld and the remainder to be loaned into the endowment fund. By the donation of Mr. Field the requirements have more than been fulfilled and it is expected that the work of erecting suitable buildings will be begun before the expiration of the time allotted for the raising of the money. The value of the land, together with the money already raised, more than completes the requisite \$1,000,000. It is intended, however, to consider it as no part of the \$400,000, but to complete the sum regardless of the donation. About \$30,000 has been raised during the last week and \$100,000 is still wanted.

Although most of the money raised so far has come from Baptists, outsiders are subscribing liberally. Although it is a denominational institution it will not be sectarian, but broadly liberal. It is intended to make it an institution that will rank with the best eastern colleges. It will be some time before it will be distinctly a university in the full meaning of the word. A college of arts will first be started and other departments established as soon as practical.

BOOMERS NEED REPRESSING.

Thousands of Them Preparing to Invade the Sioux Reservation.

PIERCE, S. D., Jan. 21.—Indications are that there will be trouble at Fort Pierre before the reservation is opened to the Sioux. The President's proclamation opening the Sioux reservation to settlement. The boomers here and at Fort Pierre have organized for an invasion of the reservation and two more companies of United States troops are on their way there from Fort Sully to preserve order and keep the thousands of home-seekers outside the limits of the reservation. A number of the officers of the Northwestern railroad, which claims the mile square, arrived here to-day, and are preparing to enforce the company's claim under the government treaty.

The Thompson Mandamus Case.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 21.—Auditor Kamey has filed his answer in the Thompson mandamus case, in which he admits the legality of Thompson's election and the organization of the House of which Thompson is a member, but sets up as a reason for not issuing to Thompson a certificate of mileage and salary that no appropriation has been made. The case will be argued to-morrow.

Boston's Great Fire.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—An official list of losses by the Thompsoning Day fire in this city is made public by the Boston Protective Department. From these returns it appears that the total loss was \$3,841,398. The insurance involved was \$5,335,935, while the loss to insurance companies was \$5,173,949, or a little over 58 per cent of total insurance and 82.6 per cent of total loss. The loss not insured was \$667,951.

The Atchison's Fiscal Year.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—At the meeting of the Atchison directors the fiscal year was changed to end on June 30, in order to conform with the Inter-State Commerce law.

THE MAGNET

Do you know that The Magnet is The Great Bargain Store!

Of the city. Look at some of the Goods they handle.

GLASSWARE!

butter dishes, spoon holders, pickle jars sugar bowls, tumblers, goblets, salt cellars, casters, mugs tooth pick holders, spoon holders, fruit dishes, cake stands, bread plates, finger bowls, wine glasses, sauce dishes, sirup cups, pitchers, celery glasses and a great variety of goods at surprisingly low prices

CROCKERY and China!

Be akfast, dinner and tea plates, cups and saucers, soap plates, sauce dishes, gravy boots butter dishes, pickle dishes, covered dishes, platters, cake plates, but'er plates, platters, pitchers, tea plates, bone dishes, sugar bowls, creamers, bowls, complete sets of china and a great variety of odd pieces.

TINWARE.

Wash basins, candle sticks, oil cans, dippers, cake cutters, funnels, graters, stew kettles, tea kettles, pails, cups dish pans, milk pans, stew pans, muffin pans, jelly tins, coffee and tea pots, pie plates, strainers, and many other useful articles at prices that defy competition.

House keeping supplies in endless variety and at prices that will surprise you.

School Supplies

Pencils, pen holders, pens, tablets, pass books slates, in fact everything that school children need, very cheap.

Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

Great variety at reduced prices. Can please all classes of buyers

RIBBONS - Largest stock in the city at lowest prices. - RIBBONS

HOSIERY.

Ladies' all wool hose at 27c; Childrens all wool hose 15c. Men's all wool hose 20 to 40c. Ladies' fast black and colored hose, 3 pair for 25c. Ladies' Lisle and extra Balbriggan for 25 cents.

CORSETS.

Loomer's Patent Steam Molded—the only corsets in the world that are steam molded. For 38, 63, 75, and 98c; former price £0, 85, \$1, 00, and \$1 25. Special for a few days.

Ladies' Underwear.

Fine Merino only 38c. Children's 20 cents up

Stationery.

Fancy boxes for 21c. Special.

Perfumery.

The largest stock in the city of choice perfumery at the lowest price

Toys and a great variety of other goods at a bargain

THE Hand Embroiderer

J.M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

LOW PRICES!

Prevail generally. No person allowed to escape, if to buy a

CLOAK!

is their intention.

PRICES

that command attention, we will make you on any garment in our stock.

AT OUR ANNEX.

THE BACKWARD SEASON,

Has left us with a larger stock, than we ought to have, and as we are positively

Going Out of Business.

We shall for the next few days offer the balance of our stock at

Almost Any Price to Close Them Out.

Clothing and Overcoats!

And you can now buy a good Cassimere, or Worsted Suit or Overcoat for yourself or children for a less price than others ask you for a shoddy printed Satinet. There is no use talking,

WE HAVE TO SELL THE GOODS!

as on February 1st we dissolve the firm, and all goods remaining then will be sold at Public Sale to dealers!

Our Stock of Dry Goods

Is still complete and buyers can find some extraordinary bargains for the next three weeks. No matter what you need, whether in

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CLOAKS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, KNIT Goods, FLANNELS,

or Clothing for yourself and boys, call at the old reliable Chicago Bargain Store and buy at your own prices. The Chicago Bargain Store never advertises impossibilities, or tries to make you believe black is white as has been the rule among certain clothing dealers this fall, but shall endeavor to keep up our reputation of a fair and square dealing concern as long as we continue in business in Janesville, and until we close

our doors; we ask you to come in and buy the greatest bargains in Dry Goods or Clothing ever offered in Janesville.

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

SPECIAL SALE. Ice wool, Three balls for 10 cents. Twenty-five fine Cloaks worth \$25.00 at \$5.00 each. 1 1/2 square oil cloth for 48c.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

METCALF & CROFT,

Successors to Mark Ripley.

24 Of the Oldest and Most Trustworthy Insurance Co's

In the world represented at this agency. The Oldest in the city.

Policies Written at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Over No. 10, East Milwaukee Street.

J. C. METCALF, T. T. CROFT.

ARE YOU THINKING OF A SUIT OF CLOTHES? OR AN OVERCOAT?

If you are, we want your attention and present a few facts worth remembering. After all the "school boy" slander you have read, a little COMMON SENSE will be refreshing. We are in the clothing business to stay; all our goods were bought in open market for spot cash, consequently we are enabled to

NAME THE VERY LOWEST PRICE!

95 per cent. of our stock is new for this fall and winter's trade—a larger proportion than any other house by 50 per cent.

DO NOT FORGET!

WE will NOT BE UNDERSOLD,

and the extravagant claims made by some clothing houses; will not bear the light of day. They never have or cannot duplicate our prices. Our trade has doubled since coming among you and we are surely "getting there". In suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

Our Selections are not Surpassed

by any stock. All goods of reliable makes. Inspection of our stock and prices will convince you. All are cordially invited to look our line over. Holiday novelties now in order.

FRANK H. BAACK & CO.
22 West Milwaukee Street.
A RELIABLE PLACE.

WARM WEATHER DID IT!

OVERSTOCKED.
\$10,000 Surplus Stock
OF MEN'S BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Suits, Overcoats, and Underwear

To be closed out at manufacturers' cost and below
FOR - THE - NEXT - THIRTY - DAYS.
I have this day placed on separate tables in my store the above amount of surplus stock, which I propose to close.

REGARDLESS OF COST!

This is not old trash, but simply
AN OVERSTOCK OF NEW GOODS!

All manufactured expressly for me this season by such manufacturers as Henry W. King & Co., the largest manufacturers of Fine Clothing in the world.

This Is Your Chance

To buy good, straight goods at less than value. Call early and secure the best bargains, as this sale will positively not last longer than 30 days.

T. J. ZEIGLER,

Smith's Block. The Square Dealer in Clothing.

Don't You Think a Christmas Present

OF A SELECTION FROM OUR LINE OF
"Red Cross Stoves and Ranges"

Would be about right; or should this be too much of a good thing, how would a pair of the Celebrated Clauss Shears and Scissors.

PAIR OF SKATES OR A HAND SLED
OR A NICE
Bed Room Suite or a Nice Lounge,

At cost to close. A nice line of Tea and Coffee Pots, and lots of other things too numerous to mention. Come and look at
—28—
MAIN STREET **GRISWOLD & SANBORN,**
Repairs for Badger Stoves and Ranges

WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE

ITS MEMBERS NAMED BY THE SPEAKER.

Candler of Massachusetts Made Chairman
—The Ballot-Box Case—Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the House the speaker announced the special committee on the world's fair as follows: Candler of Massachusetts, chairman; Belden and Flower, New York; Springer and Hitt, Illinois; Hatch and Frank, Missouri; Bowden, Virginia, and Wilson, West Virginia.

This is intended to give two members for each city, with a chairman from a State which has no ambitions for itself in the exposition matter.

The House then took up the Sillcott matter, on the motion of Mr. Adams to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the payment of salaries was rejected.

Springer offered a resolution providing that Thursday next the roll shall be called in the House for the vote by members as to the choice of the place of holding the world's fair, and each member shall name his choice of place, and the roll call shall continue until one city shall receive a majority of the votes, after which a committee shall be appointed to prepare a bill.

The House spent the entire afternoon considering the Oklahoma bill and adjourned without action thereon.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate committee reported favorably the bill to provide a temporary government for Oklahoma and for the admission of Wyoming as a State. Several bills and memorials were introduced regarding the free coinage of silver.

After the introduction of a few private measures and at the close of the morning hours, Pasco, in pursuance of his notice given last week, proceeded to speak in regard to the federal election laws as proposed in the President's message.

Senator Chandler replied to Senator Pasco. He read extensively from newspaper clippings relative to outrages perpetrated in Florida on negroes and Republicans; said these accounts were confirmed by papers in the possession of the department of justice, and that certain districts in Florida defied the United States authorities, and he favored the passage of a law which would protect the Republican voter in the South and provide for the election of Representatives in Congress fairly and peacefully. He concluded by saying that if the State needed such a measure Florida did.

Senator Pasco replied in a few words, during which he alluded to Hayes' election, at which time Mr. Chandler was in Florida and reported that "if the truth be told, the returning board would be well taken care of." Mr. Pasco said that Mr. Chandler had not denied this.

Mr. Chandler replied with some asperity, saying that he had never had an opportunity of denying the statement, but would deny it now.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business and adjourned at 4 o'clock.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate accepted several appointments and received another batch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate has confirmed these nominations: Collector of Customs—Robert Smalls, Beaufort, S. C.

Surveyor of Customs—John W. Cobbs, Paducah, Ky.

United States District Attorneys—Henry C. Niles, northern district of Mississippi; Benjamin S. Baker, district of Nebraska.

United States Marshals—Carter B. Harrison, middle district of Tennessee; J. B. Donnelly, eastern district of Louisiana; R. L. Walker, district of Kansas.

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate by the President: Collectors of Internal Revenue—Ferdinand Eldman, Third district of New York; Marcus Johnson, district of Minnesota.

United States Attorneys—Lewis G. Palmer, Western district of Michigan; Patrick H. Winston, district of Washington.

United States Marshals—John P. Tracey, Western district of Missouri; Thomas R. Brown, district of Washington.

The President has withdrawn the nominations of John Vignone, United States Marshal for the Western district of Louisiana, and James R. Clark, United States Marshal for the Western district of Michigan. These are recess appointments.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Representative Ewart Given a Hearing Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee gave a hearing to Representative Ewart (N. C.) on his resolution to investigate the charges against the Civil Service Commission. The charges have nearly all been in favor of the present system. He asked that the persons in the government service who made the charges be protected in giving their testimony.

Rights of Married Women.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Noble has decided that a married woman can make timber land entries or purchase such lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, provided it is conclusively shown that the entry is made for her own use and benefit, and not for the benefit of herself and husband jointly.

Favors Negro Emigration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The seventy-third anniversary of the American Colonization Society was held in the Church of the Covenant last evening.

Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the church presiding. Professor Edward W. King, a negro from Liberia, made an address, in the course of which he said there was a rapidly growing conviction that the white and black race could not live in harmony. He was in favor of the return of the negroes to Africa. He spoke of Liberia as the garden spot of Western Africa, and said that the negroes who had come from America were exerting a great influence there.

THE BALLOT-BOX FORGERY.

More Witnesses Examined by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mayor Mosby, of Cincinnati, before the special House committee that is investigating the ballot-box forgery, testified that Wood had to him highly recommended for the position of smoke inspector. Foraker wrote him that he had promised to inquire Wood's application to a certain contingency—that he had promised him (the Governor) certain political information about prominent men. Later Wood presented his letter of introduction from the Governor. Subsequently the witness was informed that Wood was a liar and disreputable man generally, but the letter

HIS WIFE SAW HIM DROWN

ASSISTANCE UNABLE TO REACH A PERISHING MAN.

Result of an Accident in Which Five Others were Injured—Terrible Railway Wreck—Triple Cremation.

OREGONIA, Ohio, Jan. 21.—A fatal accident happened here at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The new iron bridge at Mather's mills, one mile west of Oregonia, across the Little Miami river, fell, the supports being weakened by heavy water. William Debold lost his life and five other men were injured. The names of the injured are: LORENZO BROWN, leg broken. ANDY HENDER, neck injured and hurt about the body. HARRY MCCANE, badly cut about the face. CHARLES SHAW, cut about the face. MR. MARTIN, foreman of the bridge, slightly injured.

Debold was caught when the bridge fell and held in nine feet of water. He was thrown ropes and took hold of them, but the water chilled him until he perished in the river. His wife witnessed his death from the river bank. The dead man is still in the water, as it has been impossible to get him out. Debold leaves a widow and one child of 2 years in poor circumstances. The bridge was built by the Columbia bridge company of Dayton, Ohio. The loss is \$3,000.

RAILROAD WRECK IN TEXAS.

Several Persons Reported Killed on the International & Great Northern Road.

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 21.—Meager reports have just reached this place of a terrible wreck on the International & Great Northern railroad between this city and Galveston. The report is that the mail, baggage, and two passenger coaches were thrown down an embankment and that a number of persons have been killed. The railroad officials refuse to give out any information. Another report is that the entire train plunged through the bridge into the bay.

THREE PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

An Aged Woman and Two Children Burned Alive at Unionville, Mo.

UNIONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 21.—The new residence belonging to Luther McCalmont was burned to the ground this morning and his two children perished in the flames. The father was rescued, but the inmates of the house were sleeping, but all escaped but the three referred to, who were unable to reach the open air before the flames had cut off all means of escape. The father is completely prostrated by the shock.

Killed by an Electric Shock.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Thomas Dawson, a laborer, aged 40, was instantaneously killed this morning by a current from a wire of the Electric Light company. He received the fatal shock by touching a horse which had been tied to an awning post carrying a wire. A companion of Dawson who tried to save him also received a severe but not fatal shock.

Accidentally Killed His Roommate.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 21.—Stephen Radke shot and instantly killed Henry Telchorn at Tripoli, a few miles west of Waverly. The two young men were roommates at the University of Colorado when it was accidentally discharged.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby's Nephew Killed.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 21.—Peter Oglesby, 27 years of age, was killed while hunting rabbits four miles below the city by an accidental discharge of his gun. He was a nephew of ex-Gov. Oglesby of Illinois.

Falling House Burned.

SIOUX FALLS, Iowa, Jan. 21.—The Silverhorn packing plant was destroyed by fire, which broke out at 11 o'clock Sunday night. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, fully covered by insurance.

Five Indians Drowned.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 21.—Five of a party of a dozen Sioux Indians in attempting to cross Flathead lake broke through the ice and were drowned.

VICTIMS OF "THE GRIP."

Many Cases in Illinois and Other States—Deaths Reported.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 21.—Physicians say that there are over one thousand cases of "the grip" in this community. Sister Joseph of St. Mary's hospital and Lincoln Brothers are in great suffering last night of the disease.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 21.—"La grippe" is prevalent here and so far it is responsible for two deaths. The schools are only a matter of half-filled.

WARSAW, Ind., Jan. 21.—"The grip" is on the increase here. A leading physician says that there are 250 cases in town. The Warsaw Novelty Wood Works have been compelled to suspend operations on account of the prevalence of the disease among their employees.

MARSHALL, Mo., Jan. 21.—Influenza has just caused the death of two persons in this county. Mrs. George Wiley of Norton and a colored man in this city. The latter died suddenly last night.

MACON, Mo., Jan. 21.—There are about one hundred and fifty cases of "the grip" in town and a few serious ones.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—There were 119 deaths reported at the health office yesterday. Of these twelve were directly due to "the grip." One of the victims, Benjamin Carlson, died within thirty-six hours after the epidemic first took hold of him.

Bold Diamond Robbery.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 21.—At 6 o'clock last night, when Notre Dame was crowded, two crooks broke the plate glass windows in Walder's jewelry store with a hammer and abstracted two drawers of diamond goods valued at over \$3,000. They escaped with their plunder.

Mrs. Kniffin Was Not Poisoned.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—At the Kniffin murder inquest Prof. Henry H. Cornwell of Princeton college, who made the analysis of the dead woman's stomach, testified that the analysis failed to develop any poison in the stomach.

Obituary.

WILLIAM H. WEBB of Philadelphia, Pa., having a large sum in cash and checks, died on a train near London, Ont.

SENATOR HOAR'S mother-in-law died in Massachusetts.

THE EIGHT-HOUR PLAN.

Washington Post. The eight-hour system that decrease the number of the unemployed, which can only be reckoned as a distinct good. It would probably decrease somewhat the profits of capital, but whether that would be an unmitigated or incurable evil is open to discussion.

New York Times. The effect of this process, if carried out successfully, might be beneficial to the community and to the working class as a whole, but we are unable to see how its immediate effect could fall to be a reduction in the wages of those employed in the industries affected.

Manufacturers' Gazette. While it is the general opinion that such a movement would prove beneficial to the laboring class in many lines of industry and if generally adopted would not work injuriously to employers, yet any sudden and radical change would not be for the best interests of all concerned.

Detroit Free Press. The movement going on for a reduction in the hours of work for that shall constitute a day's work is full of interest, not only for workmen and employers but for the entire people. It is true, as is sometimes claimed, that shortening the hours of the day by one-fifth will not lessen the amount of labor, the change, 'till be hailed with gladness by all.

Indianapolis Journal. The problem is a difficult one. If the plan is adopted and the skilled labor of the country is paid as much wages for eight as for ten hours' work, it stands to reason that the price of every article produced must be advanced proportionately or a correspondingly larger share of the joint product of labor and capital must be transferred to labor. The question at once arises whether or not the profits of capital invested in the great industries in the country are more than one-fifth of their gains and yet be remunerative.

Burlington Eye. In one or two respects it would certainly be a good thing. It would open the way to employment to a considerable number of those now out of work; for the work there is to do will not be diminished by any change in the hours of labor. It will furnish also to the workmen more opportunity for recreation, enjoyment, and for self-improvement. In both these ways the shortened day would benefit workingmen—provided they availed themselves of the benefits. It should be understood, however, that these benefits the workingmen will have to pay.

New York Times. What the ultimate result upon the workmen and upon the community of establishing the eight-hour system might be we do not undertake to say. It might work out substantial and permanent benefits, but we do not see how it can be initiated without some sacrifice on the part of those who are now doing the work of production and getting their share of the product at the rate of pay for ten hours' work a day. If they produce any surplus, it is a surplus man as now, in order to let others have a share of the work as well as for the sake of an easier life, how can they individually get out of the joint product the same share as now, or a greater one?

J. L. FORD. UNDERTAKING!

From now until March 10th is

Our Bargain Time!

If you want anything in the way of

FINE DRESS SUIT,
FINE DRESS VEST,
FINE DRESS PANT,
OR A NICE

BUSINESS SUIT,
BUSINESS PANT,
OR A

Nobby Overcoat

Be sure and give us a call, because

We do only First class work,

Keep only First class Goods,

AND WILL GIVE YOU

Rock Bottom Prices

This is also true of our

WINTER HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
CAPS,
GLOVES, MITTENS.

Special Incitements to Close.

Our line of

Neckwear!

is unsurpassed by any in the state and the prices are guaranteed to be "right." A large and clean stock of

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs

Constantly on hand. We are the first to receive new styles in these goods. Only place in the city get

SILK HATS "IRONED." We guarantee good work. January styles in both

Soft and Stiff Hats

received this week. Call and see J. L. FORD.

HOOD'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA has by its peculiar merit cured many of the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures skin eruptions, ulcers, salt rheum, drapetis, headache, kidney and liver complaints, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's SARSAPARILLA, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's SARSAPARILLA is sold by druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HARNESS

We have in stock the best line of

Heavy and Fine Harness

IN THE CITY.

BLANKETS AND ROBES AT COST

A specialty of

Horse Boots and Sporting Goods

Call and see us.

HALL & SON,

Successor to Jas. A. Fathers,

Corner Main and Court Sts.

Marble and Granite

Monuments

I keep in stock a number of fine

Tomstones

AND

Monuments!

Which can be bought at

A Better Bargain!

than can be made with any traveling man. I also have a large number of the latest and best designs, and can furnish monuments any style, or size desired.

Be Sure and Get My Prices

before placing orders with traveling men, who figure low and when in competition with home dealers, charge two prices what they would charge a sale, without the customer looking elsewhere.

F. A. BENNETT,

Corner Wall and Franklin Sts., Janesville, Wis.

S. O. BURNHAM & CO

ORGANS,

BUSH GERTS

OPINOS.

REPAIRING & NEATLY DONE.

Musical Merchandise.

DEALERS IN

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

State and County Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the general warrant for the collection of the state and county taxes for the year 1899, is now in my hands and that I will receive said taxes at my office, in this city, until January 10th, 1900, after which I shall proceed to collect the same as the law directs.

Treasurer of the City of Janesville, Wisconsin, December 3, 1899.

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For Waterville, Oakshook and Green Bay..... 1:20 P.M.	From Waterville, Oakshook and Green Bay..... 1:40 P.M.
For Madison and Wisconsin..... 2:20 P.M.	From Madison and Wisconsin..... 2:40 P.M.
For Beloit and Rockford..... 3:20 P.M.	From Beloit and Rockford..... 3:40 P.M.
For Waterville, Oakshook and Green Bay..... 4:20 P.M.	From Waterville, Oakshook and Green Bay..... 4:40 P.M.
For Madison and Wisconsin..... 5:20 P.M.	From Madison and Wisconsin..... 5:40 P.M.
For Beloit and Rockford..... 6:20 P.M.	From Beloit and Rockford..... 6:40 P.M.
For Waterville, Oakshook and Green Bay..... 7:20 P.M.	From Waterville, Oakshook and Green Bay..... 7:40 P.M.
For Madison and Wisconsin..... 8:20 P.M.	From Madison and Wisconsin..... 8:40 P.M.

Chicago & North Western.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
For Chicago..... 8:20 A.M.	From Chicago..... 8:40 A.M.
For Beloit and Rockford..... 9:20 A.M.	From Beloit and Rockford..... 9:40 A.M.
For Waterville, Oakshook and Green Bay..... 10:20 A.M.	From Waterville, Oakshook and Green Bay..... 10:40 A.M.
For Madison and Wisconsin..... 11:20 A.M.	From Madison and Wisconsin..... 11:40 A.M.
For Beloit and Rockford..... 12:20 P.M.	From Beloit and Rockford..... 12:40 P.M.
For Waterville, Oakshook and Green Bay..... 1:20 P.M.	From Waterville, Oakshook and Green Bay..... 1:40 P.M.
For Madison and Wisconsin..... 2:20 P.M.	From Madison and Wisconsin..... 2:40 P.M.
For Beloit and Rockford..... 3:20 P.M.	From Beloit and Rockford..... 3:40 P.M.
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For Beloit and Rockford..... 6:20 P.M.	From Beloit and Rockford..... 6:40 P.M.
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For Madison and Wisconsin..... 8:20 P.M.	From Madison and Wisconsin..... 8:40 P.M.

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Hair.

OR "DAYS" AT

home and for quiet

dinner wear bright

red beanie com-

bined with Indian

camel's hair makes

gay and pretty gowns

somewhat in empire

fashion. Black velvet

ribbon is used

for trimming, the

bodice is lapped in

front, and there is a

pointed yoke-like plastron of the velvet

front on each shoulder, then crossed to the

waist line, where the front is finished with

a velvet girdle, and the back has a full

skirt hovers over the point of the waist.

The sleeves fit very closely below the

elbow, but have soft velvet puffs at the

top, giving a very full effect.

The lovely and lustrous Victoria silk

brought to view this winter are so soft

and beautiful in effect, falling in such

shimmering folds that they need no ex-

traneous additions. The bodice and sleeves

only of such lustrous are trimmed. The

charm of a rich corded silk lies in itself,

and when unadorned is admirably fitted

for wedding and reception toilets some of

the pale hair tints are exquisitely beau-

